The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

—HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR— VIR.

(VOL. I.) THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1784. (No. 12.)

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

WEDNESDAY, January 14.

MR. Philip Yorke, from the East-India bill, digreſſed to a ſtory of bribery and corruption. He had been informed, he ſaid, that five hundred guineas had been lodged in the bank of Edinburgh for the purpoſe of defraying the expences of poor Members on their journey to London, to vote with the late Miniſtry, in caſe of a diſſolution of Parliament. The money, he ſaid, was lodged with Mr. Henry Erſkine. He farther ſaid, that a bribe of five hundred guineas had been offered to an honorable friend of his, whom he had in his eye, if, relinquiſhing the party and cauſe he had eſpouſed, he would give his vote for Mr. Fox's East-India bill.

(A clamour inſtantly roſe throughout the Houſe, and Mr. Yorke was called upon to name the Gentleman to whom he alluded.)

He named Mr. Dalrymple. This Gentleman being deſired to ſay from whom the offer of five hundred a year came, mentioned the Duke of Portland. The whole Houſe was now in an uproar, and it was with the utmoſt difficulty that the Speaker was able to compoſe it.

Mr. Fox warmly defended the Duke of Portland and expatiated on the integrity of his public as well as amiableneſs of his private character. He called on Mr. Dalrymple to give an account of the matter to which he alluded, and inſiſted that it ought not, for the ſake of the Noble Duke, to be paſſed over without examination.

Lord John Cavendiſh ſupported, with great earneſtneſs and emotion, what had been contended for by Mr. Fox.

Lord North too inſiſted that the matter ſhould be enquired into, and that immediately.

Mr. Dalrymple ſeemed much embarraſſed, and being particularly and pointedly queſtioned, he apologized to the Houſe for having in the confuſion of ſpeaking, to which he was but little accuſtomed, raſhly mentioned the Duke of Portland rather than any other name in the Adminiſtration. He complained that he had been taken unawares, and obliged to anſwer unexpected queſtions, without preparation, and without recollection. He had never, himſelf, been in company with the Duke of Portland:—Mr. Hamilton, of Bargeny, had come to him in Scotland, and told him, that he was authoriſed to make him an offer of five hundred pounds a year, provided he would vote for Mr. Fox's Eaſt-India bill, and, in general, ſupport his Adminiſtration. But neither had Mr. Hamilton ſeen the Duke of Portland, for ſeveral years at leaſt; for he was an old man, and had not, for a long time paſt, ſtirred from home.

Mr. Dundas endeavoured to quiet the tumult that had been raiſed, by recalling to the minds of honorable Gentlemen the inexperience of Mr. Dalrymple as a public ſpeaker; and, although he had raſhly mentioned the Duke of Portland, he did not mean any thing perſonal to that Nobleman. He declared that, for his part, he never had heard ſuch a ſtory circulated in Edinburgh, or any part of Scotland.

Mr. Erſkine made an elegant and warm panegyric on the Duke of Portland. He contended that not only had the Houſe right to make the honorable Gentlemen preſent explain their meaning, and all the circumſtances relative to the matter they had brought forward, but alſo that they had a right to bring Mr. Hamilton before the Houſe. Some of the Duke of Portland's friends, in the mean time, had apprized his Grace of what was going forward; whereupon he came down, accompanied by his Secretaries, Mr. Richard Burke and Mr. O'Bourne, to one of the Committee-rooms, and ſent word that he was in readineſs to anſwer to the Houſe concerning any part of his conduct they might chuſe to queſtion. Repeated clamours continue to reſound throughout the Houſe, and drown in a loud noiſe the voices of the various ſpeakers.

The Speaker at laſt prevailed on them to liſten to him, while, in ſpeaking to order, he ſhewed that there was properly no queſtion before the Houſe, and that, before any exculpation ſhould be made, it was neceſſary there ſhould firſt be a charge.

Sir Peter Burwell, Sir John Wrotteſly, with other Gentlemen, hereupon moved, that the words of Mr. Yorke and Mr. Dalrymple ſhould be taken down in writing. This accordingly was done by the Clerk, and read over firſt by him, and afterwards by the Speaker.

Mr. Yorke and Mr. Dalrymple were called upon to declare, whether their expreſſions were fairly taken down, which they acknowledged. It was propoſed by ſome of the Members, that if they would abandon the whole matter as frivolous it ſhould be diſcharged. This propoſal, which was not likely to be accepted by the honorable Gentleman, was not urged,

Mr. Scott conſidered the whole affairs as ſign and frivolous: But it ought not to be diſmiſſed, he obſerved, without inveſtigation, for either the Duke of Portland or the dignity of that Houſe was impeached. After a great deal of ſpeaking, and more noiſe than ever was heard in the Houſe on ſo trifling, and indeed, on any ſubject, it was agreed, that Mr. Hamilton ſhould be ſent for to anſwer at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons, to the queſtions that might be put to him concerning the affairs of Mr. Dalrymple and the late Adminiſtration. Mr. Hamilton is turned of ſeventy years of age, and lives in the Highlands of Scotland, a diſtance of more than five hundred miles from London. He is ordered to be at the Bar within the ſpace of a fortnight. The meſſenger ſets out this morning early.

Adjourned to Friday.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16.

COMMITTEE RESUMED ON THE STATE OF THE NATION.

THE Speaker having left the chair, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the ſtate of the nation.

Lord Charles Spencer then roſe, and ſhortly adverting to the reſolutions of the Houſe on Monday, and the particular circumſtances of the nation, made the following motion, viz.

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that an Adminiſtration having come into office under circumſtances ſo new and extraordinary as not to conciliate the confidence of the Houſe, their continuance in office, after ſo explicit a declaration, is diſreſpectful to the Houſe of Commons, and highly injurious to the intereſt of the public."

Mr. Baker ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Powys regretted the melancholy ſtruggles and diviſions which daily prevailed in the Houſe. He wiſhed moſt devoutly that principles of agreement and coalition might be ſome how or other eſtabliſhed amongſt the oppoſing parties who reprobated the ſeverity of the reſolutions laſt Monday night. They tended to affect the characters of an Adminiſtration who were untried in office, and againſt whom no proof of miſconduct had been either adduced or ſubſtantiated. It was at ſix o'clock in the morning, that the "*dread without a name*" was ſanctioned and confirmed. He ſpoke not from a wiſh to widen breaches, but a conviction of defect in the preſent motion. He repeated a wiſh that an union of parties might ſome how or other be effected—but he could ſcarcely ſee how it could be accompliſhed. A coalition, unfortunate to this country, had taken place between a Right Hon. Member, with whom he had long acted, whoſe political maxims he had been accuſtomed to revere, and a noble Lord, whoſe virtues he reſpected, but whoſe Parliamentary conduct he reprobated. This connexion was now perhaps of ſuch a nature as not to be broken—he, for his part, would not deſire either party to violate the chaſtity of his marriage vow. The noble Lord was perhaps to be *laudandus ornandus, ſed tolendus*—In that event their coalition would at leaſt ceaſe in that Houſe, but their ſentiments and politics would ſtill be coupled together.

Mr. Holdſworth obſerved, that the preſent queſtion was preciſely this, Who was to be the Miniſter? He took a ſurvey of the character of Lord North, Mr. Fox, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer and concluded, that to the nation the option of either, or all of them, was dreadful. As to the point of ſecret influence, this was an allegation as unſubſtantiated as the conduct of the preſent Adminiſtration was untried.

Sir William Dolben thought it improper to condemn the Miniſtry untried—It was throwing them from a ſituation to which his Majeſty had raiſed them, and which was a ſituation of power and influence, *enviable* too as he thought it might even be to ſome in that Houſe. It was his opinion alſo, that it was not his Majeſty's determination to diſſolve Parliament, although the India bill ſhould be judged improper by the ſubſequent deciſion of the Houſe.

Mr. Fox obſerved, that political diſtinctions were by no means involved in the preſent queſtion. The principles of Whig and Tory (ſaid he) which have given riſe to ſo much difference of ſentiment, and to ſo much diſputation in the world, have no connexion with it. In my converſations with the rankeſt Whigs, and in the courſe of my reading on their political queſtions, I have never found the hardieſt of them deny a right inherent in the prerogative to elect its own Miniſters. On this point all are ſatisfied, all are agreed. But though this be the admitted and eſtabliſhed rights of the executive branch of the conſtitution, is it not alſo the privilege of this Houſe, and of Parliament, to decide on the conduct of Adminiſtration, on the peculiarity of their introduction into office, and on thoſe circumſtances which either entitled them to the confidence or the reprobation of the Houſe? It was on this principle allowed on all hands, and the exerciſe of which, in many and various inſtances, has ſaved the country from ruin, that the reſolutions of Monday laſt were ſubmitted to the Committee, and afterwards received the ſanction of this branch of the legiſlature.

But though it is ſurely the prerogative of his Majeſty to appoint his Miniſters, it may ſtill be a point worthy of conſideration, how far it may be prudent, wiſe, and politic in a Monarch to continue them in power, and ſupport their meaſures, when they are declared by that Houſe to have been elevated to their ſtation by means unconſtitutional, and ſuch as have rendered them unworthy of the confidence of that Houſe. On this queſtion, as he could not allow himſelf even to imagine that a Monarch would appoint Miniſters whom he did not think poſſeſſed of the confidence of Parliament, ſo he could not even form an idea that a wiſe and prudent Sovereign would be hardy enough to continue in office thoſe who had been reprobated as undeſerving their regard. In my opinion, therefore, there is no medium, there is no option to the Crown, if the late reſolutions remain unexpunged.

An honorable Member (Mr. Powys) has reflected on my ambition in the progreſs of my Parliamentary conduct; but by what fact can he ſubſtantiate his charge? Has not my conduct been always conſiſtent? Have I proſecuted any road but one? Have I not ſought to elevate myſelf by direct, open, and conſtitutional modes? Have I endeavoured to gratify my ambition by artifices of ſecret intrigues, by ſculking behind the Throne, by

flattering his Majesty's prejudices? Have I ever deviated from the principles I have avowed, or inconsistently and meanly attached myself to one Administration in eighty-two, and another constituted on opposite principles in eighty three? No one can state such objections to my conduct.

A coalition has been the subject of recommendation during the course of debate. I neither court nor avoid union with any party. Such coalition, however, must be established on a broad and consistent basis. Every well constituted Administration must be *one* with itself. This is absolutely indispensible. The noble Lord with whom I formed a coalition, differed from me on various grounds previous to the establishment of this connexion. We differed on the subject of the American war. This difference however was obviated when that war came to a period. I thought the influence of the Crown too great. On this subject the noble Lord also differed from me. This ground of contrariety of opinion was, likewise, in some measure taken away. A third thing, in which the noble Lord and I entertained a variety of sentiment, was his connecting himself with an Administration of whose measures he did not perfectly approve. This point the noble Lord may still defend, whilst I maintain my former opinions. These were the material grounds on which in our political conduct we differed, and which being done away, every objection to our coalition was removed. I have therefore no objection to connecting myself with persons of any description with whom I can form a permanent union on sound and general principles, with men who enjoy the confidence of this House and the public. When such persons appear, I shall reckon it a duty to coalesce with them, a duty which I owe to my country.

A language has been held by a Gentleman under the gallery, that his Majesty had a confidence in the present Ministers—But could such an idea be for one moment supported in the House? Could it be believed that Majesty had a confidence in men who had formed a conspiracy against the constitution, and got into office by an act of treachery? Such a supposition was a libel on Majesty—After the resolutions of Monday it could not exist, and I have too great a respect for the Sovereign almost to dwell on the supposition of its being.

Mr. H. Dundas considered the present motion as in fact, an address to the Throne for the removal of Ministers. He complained that they had been condemned without being tried. Administration was not even guilty of the charges urged against them. The person against whom they were directed had retired from office. Why then remove them? Did they exhibit symptoms of incapacity? And if no charges of this nature could be laid at their door, was it either just or reasonable, in this unexampled manner, to turn them out of place? How would an address to the Throne for such a purpose affect Majesty? Would not he expostulate with them in this manner? Have I not chosen Ministers in whom I repose a confidence, and who participate the confidence of the public? The person whom I have appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, is he not a prodigy of wisdom, and the darling of my people? Are not his abilities admited? Are not his virtues unimpeached?—O! but he is too young. This he was sure no person without stronger proofs of juvenile frailty would venture to urge. In this way his Majesty might, no doubt, think proper to reason with his Commons on a point of so hard and delicate a nature. He therefore wished Gentlemen would consider these circumstances, and weigh the injustice and rigour of the motion before they give it their assent.

But supposing the present Administration dismissed, were Gentlemen aware of the consequences of such a measure? Had they considered what was to follow? Had they made up their minds to the subsequent Administration? Did they know of what characters it was to be composed? These were surely objects of magnitude, and he called on those who were disinterested to give them a candid opinion—on those who were unbiassed by party—on those who felt no interest in the changes of Administration—and on those who were not ambitious to see the Right Honorable Member who spoke last (Mr. Fox) and the noble Lord beside him, absolute Sovereigns of this kingdom.

Lord North vindicated the indignation of the House on the above subject, and exhibited a most splendid description of the Royal Personage alluded to. It was highly proper that in these times he should come down to that House to acquire a knowledge of the principles of the constitution, and to fortify himself more especially in some future period against the intrigues of designing men and the malignant influence of whisperers. He obviated several objections made to the motion by the last speaker, and asserted that it contained in it no marks of an address to the Throne.

An Honorable Gentleman, to whose compliments he was on all occasions much indebted, had said, that he was *laudandus, ornandus, sed tollendus*. What did the Honorable Member mean by *tollendus?* He supposed the plain English of it was *to be kicked up stairs*. This put him in mind of a quotation from a French tragedy containing the reply of a Lady who had been offered particular favours—she exclaimed

"*Pourquoi ces honneurs? Mon honneur est tombée.*"

It was thus she was *ornanda & tollenda*.

If he was to be kicked up stairs, he did not know on what account. He could however assure the House, that he would never quit it till such time as in the course of nature Providence should deprive him of an aged and venerable father, or till such time as this House survived its own honor.

Commodore Johnstone spoke with great reprehension of the attempt that was made desperately by the Gentlemen to turn out the King's Ministers unheard, untried, before they were even warm in their seats, and before they had an opportunity of displaying either their talents or their intentions. There was so little decency in this attempt, that the nation could not but be affected by it. They must see it in its true and only light, as the violence of faction, or the madness of revenge. Instead of lowering the characters of Mr. Pitt and the Ministry in the eyes of their country, it would exalt them, and in a new election they would be the objects of their protection and preference. What, to turn them out without a trial? To turn them out without hearing what they had to say? Without having been overthrown in any of their measures, in as yet they had not been able to mature any measure—and against whom nothing could be alledged but rumour, and nothing could be proved, except that before they had taken root in their seats, they had not had a majority in that House. He begged leave to ask the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) to say upon his honor if he would quit his place, and think it a sufficient reason for the resignation of a Ministry, that one of their bills should be thrown out? Would he, for instance, have quitted his seat merely because his Indian bill was thrown out? He adverted also to what M'Donald had said of Mr. Fox's hasty declaration; that he would bring in his India bill again.

Mr. Fox said in answer to the question which the Hon. Commodore had asked, if he would have thought it a sufficient reason for quitting his office, that his Indian bill had been rejected in Parliament? He would give the most explicit declaration, that if his Indian bill had been rejected in that House he would have considered it his duty instantly to retire, because he would have clearly perceived that he could no longer be serviceable to his country. He would have known that, without the confidence of the House of Commons, it would be impossible for him to be a Minister; but it would not have been the same, because the bill was rejected in the House of Lords; the matter was essentially different; the opinion of the people declared by their representatives could alone give stability to an Administration, but the opinion of the House of Lords was subject to many variations, and could not be estimated as the test of their strength or stability. In regard to his declaration that he would again bring in his India bill, he undoubtedly said he would again bring in that bill, and would endeavour by every fair means of argument and reasoning to carry it through the House; but he did not say he was so stubborn, and so wedded to his bill as to suffer no modification whatever; no change nor softening so as to adapt it more to the general ideas of the people. Establish and preserve the principles of this bill, and he was ready to modify its provisions in order to conciliation and unanimity.

Commodore Johnson said it was rather singular that the Right Hon. Gentleman should have condescended so much, as that if the House would grant him his principle he would agree to the modification of his clauses. The principle of his bill was the attainment of personal power; grant him but that, and he is ready to agree to whatever model the House might approve.

Mr. Burke made a long and able speech for the motion, in which he treated the conduct of Ministers with the most pointed ridicule.

The Committee divided on the question:

Ayes	205
Noes	184
Majority for removing the Ministry	21

The House was then resumed, and the reports being made, the question was agreed to.

The House at half past three o'clock in the morning adjourned to Tuesday.

Mr. Pitt has appointed Col. Barre to the Clerkship of the Pells, vacant by the death of Sir Edward Walpole. The value of the place is about 3000l. a year. The Minister might have taken the office himself, or given it to a relation; but he chose to dispose of it in a manner by which the public might be benefited; he gave it to the Colonel on condition that he resigned a pension of 3200l. per ann. subject to deductions, which was granted him by Lord Rockingham's Administration, and thus that sum is saved to the Civil List.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) January* 17.

A report has prevailed within these few days, but on what authority we cannot learn, that the American ports were actually to be shut against British vessels on the 20th of December; after which time, such that should arrive would be obliged to retire in twenty-four hours, without breaking bulk, on pain of confiscation.

Jan. 24. Account of all the lumber, flour, &c. imported in British built vessels, navigated according to law, and entered at the port of Kingston since the 17th instant.

In the brig Liverpool, from Baltimore, 4000 staves and heading, 540 barrels of flour.

Schooner Betsey, from Charleston, 58,000 shingles, 4000 feet in lumber, 53 tierces of rice.

Schooner Providence, Philadelphia, 2300 staves and heading, 224 barrels of flour.

Brig Eleanor, Annapolis, 75,000 feet of lumber, 10 tierces of rice.

Brig Swift, New-York, 2500 staves and heading, 480 barrels of flour, 100 kegs of bread.

Extract of a letter to a Gentleman in this town, dated Antigua January 15.

"The dry weather begins to destroy the flattering prospect our planters lately had of a large crop: If we should not have a season soon, the crop will be greatly curtailed."

CHARLESTON, (South-Carolina) Feb. 21.

On Tuesday last arrived here from the Havanna, the Viscomte de la val Montmorrence, and the Marquis de Fontenille, on a tour through the United States.

March 2. *Yesterday arrived in our port the ship Jusmond, Captain William Robinson, from London, bound to Cape-Fear.*

BALTIMORE, *April* 9.

The following intelligence is extracted from the Martinique Gazette.

St. PIERRE, *(Martinique) January* 8.

The ship Aurora, Gautier, master, which left the Isle of France the 10th of October last, arrived in our harbour the 3d instant, said vessel has been near three years with the fleet in the East-Indies, and sailed from Trinquemale the 3d of June last. The most interesting intelligence we have collected from the Captain and passengers is as follows.

The fleet under M. de Suffrein sailed from Trinquemale the 12th of June, 1783, consisting of 15 line of battle ships, 5 frigates, and a sloop of war, besides the frigate Cleopatra, which was ordered to reconnoitre the coast of Coromandel, and observe the number and situation of the enemy's fleet. The Captain of the said frigate having learned at Trinquemale that the Marquis de Bussey was in danger from the enemy's land army, which was protected by their fleet under Admiral Hughes, returned immediately to communicate this information to our Admiral. M. de Suffrein anchored his fleet the 14th before Trinquemale, from whence he sent the frigate Cleopatra to reconnoitre the enemy's fleet; and upon her reporting that Admiral Hughes was at anchor between Potercorve and Gondelour, he went and anchored on the evening of the 15th before the same place. When he was casting anchor the English fleet was under sail. M. de Suffrein spent the night in communications with General de Bussy, who informed him that the land army from Madras had given him battle on the 13th, near Gondelour; that he had lost 400 men, though his army had got the advantage; and he had now nothing more to fear from the enemy. M. de Suffrein desirous to give a decisive stroke to his adversaries, notwithstanding they were stronger than he, both in ships and guns, asked and obtained from the Marquis de Bussy 1200 men to reenforce his fleet. The troops were distributed and embarked that night, and the ensuing day, the 16th, he gave the signal for sailing, and ordered to get to windward of the enemy. M. de Suffrein (by the King's order) went on board a frigate, that he might run less risque in an engagement, and have a better opportunity to observe the manœuvres of both his own fleet and that of the enemy. The 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th days were spent in getting to the windward of the enemy (whose fleet was always in sight) having procured this advantage on the 20th, he gave the signal to attack the enemy, at a quarter after four in the afternoon, and at the distance of half a league. The action was vigorous on both sides. The British fleet consisted of 18 ships of the line, three of them of 80 guns, three frigates, two sloops of war, &c. They fought sometimes at musket shot, and sometimes at pistol shot; but the fire from M. de Suffrein's fleet was conducted with so much judgment and courage that Admiral Hughes at length gave way. At half past six the fire ceased, and both fleets separated. Admiral Hughes sailed for Madras, towing three of his men of war which were disabled in the engagement. And M. de Suffrein towing the Annibal of 50 guns, which was dismasted, anchored at Pondichery; from thence sailed to Gondelour, to remit the 1200 men he had borrowed of M. de Bussy; and besides these he spared him 800 soldiers, to join the army, all which he landed on the 23d,

On the 27th, the English frigate the Medea anchored at Gondelour, under a flag, announcing that the preliminary articles of peace, between France and England, had been signed by both powers, and accordingly their Majesties, the Kings of France and England, had issued their proclamation, requiring hostilities to cease in all parts of the world, until the ratification of the definitive treaty.

A return of the killed and wounded on board M. de Suffrein's fleet in the engagement. Officers killed, 29.—Wounded 7.—Officers and soldiers killed, 109.—Ditto wounded, 277.—Total killed, 138.—Wounded, 184.

ALEXANDRIA, *April* 22.

We are informed that the following Gentlemen have been elected as Senators and Delegates in this State for the ensuing Year :—The Hon. HENRY LEE, Esq; unanimously re-chosen Senator for Fairfax and Prince William Counties.—The Hon. JOHN SYME, Esq; Senator for Caroline and Hanover Counties.—Delegates for Fairfax, ALEXANDER HENDERSON and THOMAS WEST, Esquires.—Prince William, ALEXANDER BULLITT and WILLIAM GRAYSON, Esquires.—Frederick, the Hon. General WOOD and JAMES WHITE, Esquires.—Loudon, RICHARD BLAND LEE and FRANCIS PAYTON, Esquires.—Stafford, BAILEY WASHINGTON and WILLIAM BRENT, Esquires.—King-George, JOSEPH JONES and ——— THORNTON, Esquires.—Spotsylvania, ——— TOOLES and MANN PAGE, Esquires.—Caroline, ——— HAWE and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires.—Hanover, BARTLETT ANDERSON and ——— ANDERSON, Esquires.—Henrico, TURNER SOUTHALL, and ——— WILKINSON, Esquires.

NAVAL-OFFICE. ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Snow Ostenryckes, G. Soctilies, from Philadelphia; Sloop Experience, J. Anderson, Sloop Molly, J. Twersard, Schooner Weasel, J. Weatherly, Sloop Alexandria, S. Smith, and Sloop Somerset, W. James, Eastern Shore; Brig Elizabeth, J. Gibson, Antigua.

Cleared Outwards. Brig Dolphin, S. Babson, and Sloop Rebecca, S. Brown, for Boston; Schooner Jolly Tar, J. Humphries, Annapolis.

☞ DR. LAMAYNER, Dentist from New-York, who transplants Teeth, is now in this Town, and may be spoke with by calling at Mr. PERRIN's Store.

Alexandria, April 22, 1784.

Winchester, April 12, 1784.

TO be run for on Monday the 24th of May next, a Purse of THIRTY POUNDS, Virginia currency, free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying weight for age, viz. aged horses to carry 10 stone, six years old 9 stone, 5 years old 8 stone, four years 7 stone, and three years old 6 stone, two mile heats. On the day following will be run for over the same ground, a Purse of TWENTY POUNDS, like money, free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying weight for age as aforesaid, the winning horse of the preceding day only excepted. On the 26th will be run for the Entrance Money, free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying weight for age as aforesaid, the winning horses of the two preceding days only excepted. Any rider detected in unfair riding will be deemed distanced. All disputes which may arise to be determined by judges to be appointed for that purpose. The horses to be entered two days before the day of running, subscribers paying for the first day Three Dollars, non-subscribers Six Dollars, and double if entered at the post. The second day subscribers to pay Two Dollars, non-subscribers Four Dollars, and double if entered at the post. The horses to be in readiness for starting precisely at Twelve o'Clock each day.

☞ *A BALE and a BOX of GOODS were brought from Philadelphia last Fall, by our Schooner Virginia, Samuel Davis, Master, directed for I. H. Stone. The Owner is desired to pay charges and take them away.*

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, and CO.

Alexandria, April 16, 1784.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of elegant sorrel HORSES, young, active and sound. For Terms apply to the Subscriber living near Dumfries.

RICHARD SCOTT BLACKBURN.

Rippon-Lodge, March 13, 1784.

Baltimore, April 8, 1784.

Just imported and to be Sold by

CROCKETTS AND HARRIS,

A QUANTITY of German osnaburgs and ticklenburgs; Hessian, Heyden and tow linens; ready made bags; checks; damask table linen; bohea and hyson teas; Holland, Russia and Ravens duck; cordage; an assortment of nails and ironmongery; German scythes; Coniac brandy in casks; claret, Turancon, Frontignac and Greek wines in cases; West-India and New-England rum; molasses.

☞ *They want to purchase a quantity of TOBACCO.*

George-Town, April 16, 1784.

THE Snow MARY, Capt. Richard Johns, now at Boyd's-Hole, takes in Tobacco for London, consigned to FORREST and STODDERT, at the Rate of £.7 sterling per ton of four hogsheads, and will send for it clear of expence to the shipper.—The Mary is a strong British built vessel, and part of her cargo being provided, it is expected she will be dispatched in a few weeks. Where no particular directions are given to the contrary, the tobacco will be insured at 10 guineas per hogshead, in case of loss.

BENJAMIN STODDERT.

FOR SALE,

VIRGINIA LAND WARRANTS, for Fifty Thousand Acres, on the most reasonable terms.—Inquire at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, April 22, 1784.

☞ *LOTS in GEORGE-TOWN on POTOMACK.*

BEING desirous to promote the prosperity of George-Town, the highest navigation on Potomack, and informed that to divide my lots in that town, which are very conveniently and pleasantly situated, into proper proportions for building good houses and stores, with new streets, lanes and alleys, for convenient communication, and let the same on ground rent on equitable terms, I am willing to do so, and shall leave plots of the ground with Mr. Becraft in George-Town, who will shew the same and the lots to those who apply.

STEPHEN WEST.

N. B. *I have some tracts of land in Montgomery County, and some in Virginia, not far from George-Town, to sell or lease.*

April 6, 1784.

RAN away from the Subscriber last Monday, a Mulatto Man Slave, named CESAR, about 23 years of age: Had on when he went away a blue cloth jacket, a pair of osnaburg trousers, country made shoes, an osnaburg shirt, and a felt hat: He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and when he laughs there are two of his teeth which shew farther out than the others: He has been shot in the calves of his legs and the back part of his thighs, the marks of which, on examination, are plain to be seen, and has a small scar over his left eye, a down look when spoke to, plays on the fife and fiddle, was once an inlisted soldier, is a cunning artful fellow, and may probably pass for a freeman. Any person who will bring him to me in Colchester, or secure him in any gaol so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, *and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by*

WILLIAM LINDSAY.

April 19, 1784.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

IN answer to an advertisement in your last paper, signed *Richard Vallandigham*, I beg leave to inform the public, that on the 13th of February last a note for one hogshead of tobacco, inspected at Falmouth the 22d of December preceding, was offered for sale at my store, planter's name *Samuel Felson*, No. 265, 1150, 147, 1003, which I purchased and paid for at 24 s. per hundred—another in the same planter's name, inspected at the same warehouse, and on the same day (No. 281, 1167, 125, 1032) was offered for sale on the 23d of March last, and purchased also at 24 s.—The first note was sold by *Vallandigham*, and the second by a certain *Farrell O'Neal*, but by the recommendation of this same *Vallandigham*.—The two notes, with several others, I soon after sent to Fredericksburg, in consequence of a letter from a merchant there, requesting an exchange for any tobacco I might have on Rappahannock for tobacco on this river.—The inspectors at Falmouth, upon seeing the notes, immediately shewed the hogsheads turned out of the warehouse for shipping, and other notes for the delivery of them, which, upon examination, were found to be just, and returned mine as counterfeit.—*Vallandigham*, apprehensive of being detected, though ignorant of my having parted from the notes so quickly, called upon me to know whether the tobacco had been delivered, and then, for the first time gave me to understand that he had received the note sold me by himself from the aforesaid Mr. *Farrell O'Neal*, as a payment for a gaming debt.—Upon the return of my messenger I embraced the first opportunity of bringing *Vallandigham* before Col. Hooe, who, upon hearing the circumstances as above mentioned, advised *Vallandigham* to make matters up, and I received two notes of hand, payable at different times, for the tobacco—these, *Vallandigham* is pleased to assert, were obtained *unlawfully*. If he thinks so, he will please to call on me for them, and, before we separate, the public will be able to judge who has acted *unlawfully*.—Neither his cunning nor insignificance, he may be assured, will screen him for attempting in so base a manner to defame my character as a trader.

At the time of settling the above tobacco, the same *honest dealer* disposed of to me three orders on the treasury for public services, one of which *Vallandigham* repurchased, with an appearance of great anxiety.—May it not be reasonably imagined that, and the remaining orders may be from as respectable a fund as their tobacco notes?

Alexandria, April 22. ROBERT LYLE.

Now on Sale at the Store of

JOHN SUTTON,

AND COMPANY,

in Alexandria, a Variety of British and Irish Goods, among which are

A Beautiful assortment of the best superfine cloths, purple, scarlet, green, blue, black, corbeau, laprune, claret, drab and mixture; also second and common 7-8 cloths; linseys and duffels; worsted, cotton and thread hose; Scotch threads, jeans, jannets corduroys, velverets, dimities and Marseilles quilting; silk and cotton gown patterns of various sorts; a great variety of fashionable and elegant silks; silk and cotton and silk shag waistcoat patterns; a small assortment of the most fashionable London made fine hats; a small quantity of made-up sadlery of the first quality; saddler's ironmongery, materials and tools; Irish linens, shoes, copper tea-kettles, coffee-pots and lamps; a variety of tin ware, such as watering-pans, fish kettles, &c. a very elegant and beautiful assortment of plated ware, such as candlesticks, tea-pots and caddees, milk jugs, stirrups, bits, buckles, &c. with a variety of toys, consisting of polished leather and tortoishell snuff-boxes, ink-pots, tooth-pick cases, &c. plain, gilt and inlaid with silver; gold breast buckles, &c.

As they have all their English goods immediately from the manufacturers, they flatter themselves they have it in their power to sell on the best terms.

They have also on Sale, a small quantity of sugar and West-India rum of a good quality; also a parcel of ready made scarlet, blue, and drab coloured coats, which will be sold cheap; likewise a few crates of handsome and saleable queen's ware, and Liverpool blue, white, and enameled china; a quantity of British cordage.

☞ *They want to charter a vessel of about 150 tons to go to Liverpool.*

April 22, 1784.

Just IMPORTED and now ready for SALE, by

WILLIAM MOOKLAR,

AND

COMPANY,

At a Store adjoining Col. HOOE's Dwelling-House, in Alexandria, a Variety of European Goods, which will be Sold cheap for Cash, Flour, Tobacco, or Bills of Exchange, among which are the following Articles, viz.

AN elegant assortment of calicoes and chintzes; black, white chain and soufler gauzes; sprig'd mammoodies and cassals; a variety of muslins and long lawns; tamboured and fiston aprons; printed shawles for ladies; black mode and satin; black and white silk and thread laces and edgings; white, green, pink and sky blue Persians; sewing silk of different colours; a variety of checked, cotton and silk handkerchiefs; ladies' calamanco and Morocco shoes; childrens' and mens' best dressed ditto; skeleton and silk covered wire; pins and needles; white, brown and black buckram; white and black glazed linen; brown Holland; ladies' Persian coats; Mens' worsted stockings; silver and tortoishell watches; paper hangings; gentlemens' and ladies' leather and silk gloves and mits; ditto purses; bever and common hats; leather breeches; a variety of threads; scarlet furred cardinals; a large assortment of queen's and glass ware, &c. &c.

Alexandria, April 20, 1784.

FOR SALE,

On board the Brig ELIZA, Captain GIBSON,

ANTIGUA rum by the hogshead, Muscovado sugar by the barrel, London single refined sugar by the hogshead, a few cases of gin, and a few barrels of tar. Inquire at Messieurs HUNTER, ALLISON, and COMPANY's store, or of the Subscriber at Mr. LOMAX's Tavern.

ALEXANDER DIACK.

Alexandria, April 20, 1784.

Charles County, April 6, 1784.

ON Thursday the 6th of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold to the highest bidder, the Subscriber's Dwelling Plantation, lying about 6 miles below Piscataway, and on the main road leading from that place to Port-Tobacco; it contains about 580 acres, and the soil is of the first quality; there are about 60 Acres of fine meadow ground, a few of which have been cleared. The improvements are a tolerable dwelling-house, all the necessary out houses, and an excellent apple orchard. Possession will be given next Christmas, and credit from that time for three years, on paying one third annually.

S. HANSON, of Samuel.

☞ *ELOPED from his BAIL, in September last, A Certain PETER MANGE, who is about forty or fifty years of age, grey headed, of a dark complexion, about five feet five inches high, very well dressed, is lame in one of his hips, passes for a merchant, and is a native of France, but speaks very good English. A Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be given to any person who will secure him and give information thereof to the Subscriber.*

LEONARD KARG.

Baltimore, April 3, 1784.

☞ Advertisements, &c. omitted this Week, for the Want of Room, will be inserted in our next.

POETRY.

A FAVOURITE SONG.
By Mr. GARRICK.

I.

FOR me my fair a wreath has wove,
Where rival flow'rs in union meet;
As oft she kiss'd this gift of love,
Her breath gave sweetness to the sweet.

II.

A bee within a damesk rose
Had crept, the nectur'd dew to sip,
But lesser sweets the thief forgoes,
And fixes on LOUISA'S *lip.*

III.

There tasting all the bloom of spring,
Wak'd by the rip'ning breath of May,
Th'ungrateful spoiler left his sting,
And with the honey fled away.

IV.

Quick to th'affrighted fair I flew,
And hast'ning to relieve the smart,
I kiss'd the throbbing wound and drew,
The subtle poison to my heart.

MOUNT-VERNON, *April* 2, 1784.

THE Subscriber would lease about 30,000 acres of land on the Ohio and Great Kanhawa, for which he has had patents ten or twelve years: Ten thousand of these, in three tracts, lie upon the Ohio, between the mouths of the two Kanhawas, having a front upon the river of fifteen miles, and beautifully bordered by it.—The remaining 20,000 acres, in four other surveys, lie upon the Great Kanhawa, from the mouth, or near it, upwards.—These four tracts, together, have a margin upon that river, by which it is bounded, of more than 40 miles.

After having said thus much of the land, it is almost superfluous to add that the whole of it is river low grounds, of the first quality—but it is essential to remark that a great deal of it may be converted into the finest mowing ground imaginable, with little or no labour, nature, and the water-stops which have been made by the bever, having done *more* to effect this, than years of hard labour in most other rich soils; and that the land back of these bottoms, must for ever render the latter uncommonly profitable for stock, on account of the extensiveness of the range, as it is of a nature, being extremely broken, not to be seated or cultivated.

These lands may be had on three tenures—First, until January 1795, and no longer.—Second, until January 1795, renewable every ten years for ever.—Third, for nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

The RENTS, CONDITIONS, and PRIVILEGES, are as follow:

FIRST, An exemption from rent three years, upon condition, that five acres for every hundred, and proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity, contained in the lease, shall, within that space be cleared and tilled, or in order for the latter; and a house fit for the comfortable accommodation of the tenant erected on the premises.

Second, That before the expiration of the term of the leases of the first tenure, or the first ten years of those of the second and third, a dwelling-house of brick, or stone, or of framed work, with a stone or brick chimney, and a good barn, suited to the size of the tenement, shall be built thereon; an orchard of good fruit, to consist of as many trees as there are acres specified in the lease planted and inclosed; and five acres for every hundred, and proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity, improved into meadow, which, or the like quantity, shall always be retained for mowing.

Third, The land to be accurately measured to each grantee, who will be allowed to take (in regular form with an extension back proportioned to the front of the river) as much as his inclination and ability may require, which quantity shall be secured to him and his heirs, by a lease in the usual form, with proper clauses, binding on landlord and tenant, for performance of covenants.

Fourth, A Spanish milled dollar of the present coin, shall pass in payment for six shillings, and other gold and silver in that proportion.

Fifth, The staple commodity, or other article of produce (for the greater ease and convenience of the tenant) may be substituted in lieu of money-rent in the leases, if the parties, at or before the first rent shall become due, can agree upon a medium value for it.

Sixth, If the exigency or policy of the State in which these lands lie, should at any time impose a tax upon them, or their appendages, such tax is to be borne by the tenant.

Seventh, These conditions, &c. being common to the leases of the three different tenures, the rent of the first will be *Four Pounds* per annum, for every hundred acres contained in the lease, and proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity.—Of the second, *One Shilling* for every acre contained in the lease, until the year 1795—*One Shilling and Sixpence* for the like quantity afterwards, until the year 1805—*Two Shillings* afterwards, till the year 1815—and the like increase per acre for every ten years, until the rent amounts to and shall have remained at *Five Shillings* for the ten years next ensuing—after which it is to encrease *Three-pence* per acre every ten years for ever.—Of the Third, *Two Shillings* for every acre therein contained, at which it will stand for 999 years, the term for which it is granted.

The situation of these lands are not only pleasant, but in any point of view, in which they can be considered, must be exceedingly advantageous; for if the produce of the country, according to the ideas of some, should go down the Mississippi, they are nearly as convenient for that transportation, having the stream without any obstruction in it to descend, as those which are now settling about the Falls of the Ohio, and upon Kentucky—to the choice of which, among other reasons, people were *driven* by the grants to the officers and soldiers, of which these are part in the upper country, and from the impracticability of obtaining lands in extensive bodies elsewhere.—If it should come by way of Fort-Pitt to Potomack (which is the most natural) or to the Susquehanna—by the Great Kanhawa to James-River—or by the Lakes Erie and Ontario to New-York, they are infinitely more so—being, according to Hutchins's table of distances, 422 miles (all of which is against the stream) nearer to those markets than the settlements last mentioned:—And what in the present situation of things, is a matter of no trifling consideration, no other claims can interfere with these, patents having been long granted for the land, and the property of it well known;—and besides, by lying on the south east side of the Ohio, can give no jealousy to the Indians—the proprietors of it therefore may cultivate their farms in peace, and fish, fowl, and hunt, without fear or molestation.

Although I do not lay any stress upon it, the presumption being that the Indians, during the late war, have laid all *in ruins*—yet it is on record in the courts of Botetourt and Fincastle (in which counties the land did lie) that buildings, meadows, and other improvements, which were made thereon in the years 1774 and 1775, designedly for the accommodation of tenants, cost the Subscriber, as appears by the oaths of sworn appraisers (conformably to the directions of an act of the Assembly of Virginia, for seating and cultivating new lands) £. 1568 18*s*. 7½, equal to £. 1961 3*s*. 3*d*. Maryland, Pennsylvania, or Jersey currency.

These lands being peculiarly well adapted for small societies, who may incline to be detached and retired—Any such applying in a body, or by their pastors or agents, shall have every assistance and encouragement, which can with convenience and propriety be given, by

G. WASHINGTON.

N. B. I have been full in description and terms, to prevent the trouble and expence which might attend fruitless inquiries.

Alexandria, March 4, 1784.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, in this Town sundry LOTS, or Parcels of GROUND on several Streets, and well situated.

WILLIAM RAMSAY.

JAMES ADAM,

HAS for sale coarse and fine Ship Bread, of a good quality, and fine Bread in small cags, for the West-India market, with which he can supply any Masters of vessels and others with large or small quantities, on reasonable terms for ready Money.—He has also for sale, old Jamaica Spirits of the first quality, either by the gallon or quarter cask; imported Grindstones, fit for plantation use; Liverpool and Allum Salt.—He will allow a generous price to any Millers or others for good middling Flour.—He has three Rooms in the Public Warehouse, on the County-Wharf, to let, either by the Month or Year.

Alexandria, March 3.

CHATHAM will cover mares this season at the Subscriber's in Prince-George's County, Maryland, about fifteen miles from Alexandria, at SIXTEEN DOLLARS, and One Dollar to the groom.—Pasturage at 3*s*. per Week.—Care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents.

CHATHAM was got by Mr. Fitzhugh's horse Regulus, out of Ebony, whose blood is so well known that it is unnecessary to mention it.

HUMPHREY BELT.

N. B. The money must be sent before the mares are taken away, and credit on no account will be admitted.

April 3, 1784.

TO BE LET by the Year,

TWO *Store-Houses adjoining our Dwelling-House*—*Also to let on Ground Rent, Two Lots of Ground in the Town, and One on Point-Lumley.*—*For Sale, Salt, Wine, Cordage, Sail-Cloth, and Dry Goods of different Kinds.*

HOOE *and* HARRISON.

Alexandria, April 1, 1784.

SEMPRONIUS, formerly the property of General Spotswood, rising nine years old, and in high health and perfection, will cover mares at my farm near the Lower Falls of Potomack, in Fairfax County, for EIGHT DOLLARS, to be sent with the mare—or a bond for Three Pounds, payable the first of October next, with interest from the date if not punctually discharged.

SEMPRONIUS is a fine chesnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, was got by Nonpareil, who was got by a horse of the same name, who was got by Morton's Traveller, out of a mare got by the Landsdale Arabian, and imported by Mr. Nelson of York; Nonpareil's dam, Betty Blazella; also the Dam of Yorick, was got by Blaza, son of the Devonshire Childers, out of Jenny Cameron, by Cuddy, a son of Fox, out of Mr. Whitty's mare; Sempronius's dam by Whittington, his grand-dam by sober John, his great-grand-dam by Jolly Roger, his great-great-grand-dam by Sly-Boots of an imported mare.—Sempronius is remarkably certain as a stud, and his colts are stout, handsome, and very promising both for the turf and saddle.—Pasturage will be furnished, gratis, for mares from a distance; and although I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents, every precaution shall be used to prevent them.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

N. B. Sempronius's pedigree may be seen at his stable, and the certificates respecting his blood.

April 1, 1784.

Virginia, Fairfax County, March 25, 1784.

ANY person who will undertake to build a Dwelling-House, to contain twelve hundred square feet, will meet with good encouragement, and punctual payments, by applying to the Subscriber—who will either furnish materials, or not, at the option of the undertaker.

G. MASON.

TO BE SOLD,

And a reasonable Time given for Payment,

SIX *Hundred and Forty Acres of* LAND, *lying in Hampshire County, Virginia, situate on Capecapon-River, which runs through it, and abounds with fine trout, &c. and on the premises are all kinds of game—two hundred acres of which are well calculated for meadow, about one hundred cleared and under good fence, a great part of it fresh and in good order for corn, hemp, or tobacco; there are on the premises, a tolerable dwelling-house, a large and commodious new barn, and other out-houses, a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit; it is well calculated for stock, as well on account of the quantity of meadow that is made, as its situation for an excellent range equally good on both sides of the said river, and very extensive; the land is generally very level, well timbered and watered with divers springs, and on the great road leading from Alexandria, Dumfries, and Fredericksburg, to Pittsburg and the Western Settlements, and within 20 miles of the borough of Winchester, which is thought to be the most healthy situation, and the best for trade of any inland town on the Continent.*——*Also to be sold, at public vendue, on the first Tuesday in May next, in the borough aforesaid, a large* STONE HOUSE, *situate on the main street, well calculated for public or private business, and was formerly a Tavern, known by the name of the Red Cooper's Tavern; it has an arched cellar under the whole, a good kitchen and smoke-house, two stables and other out-houses, with an excellent draw-well.*——*Likewise will be sold at the same time another* DWELLING-HOUSE, *of about* 50 *feet front, adjoining the Stone House, suitable for a tavern or store.*——*The purchaser will be indulged to pay* £. 250 *of the purchase-money at* £. 50 *per annum; and the houses will rent from* 80 *to* £. 100 *per year. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber in Winchester.*

PATRICK MURRAY.

March 11, 1784.

TO BE SOLD, (for Ready Money, or Tobacco) by Public Sale, in the Town of Alexandria, on the 28*th Instant.*

TWO *LOTS of* GROUND, *each* 19 *feet front and* 99 *feet deep, situated on the east side of Pitt-Street between King and Prince Streets.*

JOHN SAUNDERS.

Alexandria, April 15, 1784.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS, and COMPANY, at the Corner of *Fairfax* and *Princess* Streets—by whom *Advertisements*, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper,—and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.